

margin, and are contiguous or nearly so. The cephalothorax is compressed before, rounded in front and on the sides, moderately convex, glossy, and has an indentation in the medial line; the falces are conical, rather prominent, and are armed with a short curved fang, and a single pointed tooth on the inner side, near the extremity; the maxillæ are curved towards the lip, and touch at their extremity, which is truncated on the inner side; the lip is large and somewhat triangular, but rounded at the apex; the sternum is nearly circular, and glossy; the legs are long, slender, provided with hairs, and each tarsus is terminated by two curved, pectinated claws; the second pair is the longest, the fourth pair rather surpasses the first, and the third pair is the shortest; the palpi are moderately long; the radial joint is much longer than the cubital, and the digital joint, which has an oblong-oviform figure, is tumid, but compact, proving by its undeveloped state that the specimen had not arrived at maturity. These parts are of a pale dull yellowish colour, the falces and lip having a tinge of red, and the anterior part of the cephalothorax a slight tinge of brown. The abdomen is of an oblong-oviform figure; it is somewhat convex above, projects a little over the base of the cephalothorax, and is clothed with pale soot-coloured hairs, particularly on the upper part; it has a brownish-white hue, with a faint brownish band, which tapers to its posterior extremity, extending from the base of the upper part, contiguous to the cephalothorax, a little beyond the middle.

This spider, which was taken in the Island of St. Iago, belongs to Walckenaer's family *Depressæ* of the genus *Scytodes*, and is very closely allied to the *Scytodes erythrocephala* of Koch (Die Arachniden, Band v. p. 90, tab. 168. figs. 399, 400), but may readily be distinguished from it, even when immature, by marked differences in the structure of the palpi, and especially by the form of the digital joint.

X.—*Contributions to an Insect Fauna of the Amazons Valley.*

COLEOPTERA: LONGICORNES. By H. W. BATES, Esq.

[Continued from vol. xv. p. 394.]

29. *Colobothea navigera*, n. sp.

C. modice elongata, postice regulariter attenuata, nigricans, sericea, vertice thoraceque supra lineis duabus, elytris maculis paucis discretis, cinereis; his truncatis, angulis externis spinosis. Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ – $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead with three ashy lines, checks with a spot of the same colour, and vertex marked with two ashy lines

diverging on the occiput. Antennæ greatly elongated and robust, black, sixth joint ringed with white, tenth joint with an exterior white line (σ), in the ♀ the eighth and eleventh joints also streaked with white. Thorax blackish, clothed with an olivaceous silky pile, the upper surface with two tawny-ashy, slender, nearly parallel lines; sides each with a single similar line, besides a broader streak above the coxæ. Elytra broad at the base, with prominent and not markedly oblique shoulders, regularly attenuated thence to the apex, which is truncated and has the external angles produced into spines; the surface has a few fine punctures surmounted by acute granulations towards the base, and beset with short black bristles; the colour is blackish, clothed with silky olivaceous pile, and ornamented with a small number of scattered and distinct, rounded, tawny-ashy spots, the extreme apex having an ashy-white border decreasing in width from the suture to the external angle. Body beneath black, thinly clothed with ashy tomentum; the sides of the breast have a tawny-ashy streak in continuation of the one on the prothorax, and the sides of the abdomen are spotted with the same colour. The legs are blackish, ringed with grey.

σ . Terminal ventral segment narrowed to the apex, truncated, with the angles produced into stout spines; dorsal segment obtuse. Legs stout; anterior tarsi moderately dilated and fringed. In the smaller males the legs are not perceptibly thicker than in the females.

♀ . Terminal abdominal segment projecting considerably beyond the apex of the elytra, broad; dorsal segment notched, ventral truncated, angles not produced.

A common insect at Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons.

30. *Colobothea lucaria*, n. sp.

C. modice elongata, nigra, vertice lineis duabus divergentibus, thorace lineis tenuibus quatuor, elytris maculis paucis hic illic congregatis, griseis; his apice cano marginatis, oblique truncatis, angulis externis spinosis. Long. 5 lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead with three obscure grey lines, vertex with two divergent lines of similar colour, and the posterior part of the orbits also grey. Antennæ black, base of fourth, eighth, and tenth joints grey on one side, sixth joint with a whitish ring. Thorax black, with a silky olivaceous gloss, upper surface with two slender parallel grey lines, each side also with a similar line visible in part when the insect is regarded from above; there is also a grey line above the coxæ. Elytra prominent, and scarcely oblique at the shoulders, thence gradually attenuated to the apex, which is on each side obliquely truncated, *i. e.* the sutural portion is more advanced than the lateral angles, which

are produced into spines; the surface is finely punctate-granulate, and of the same colour as the thorax; the grey spots are nearly all of equal size and distinct; but they are collected partly into groups, and here and there confluent; the grey apical margin is of equal width from the sutural to the external angle. Body beneath thinly clothed with grey pile; sides of breast not striped with thicker tomentum. Legs black, ringed with grey.

♂. Terminal ventral segment truncated, angles produced into short spines; dorsal segment rounded. Anterior tarsi moderately dilated and fringed.

S. Paulo, Upper Amazons. Very closely related to *C. navigera*, differing only in the oblique truncature and somewhat different arrangement of spots of the elytra.

31. *Colobothea crassa*, n. sp.

C. major, robusta, nigra, tomento olivaceo-griseo vestita, vertice thoraceque dorso lineis duabus divergentibus, elytris maculis numerosis, minimis, discretis, fulvo-griseis, apice cano marginatis. Long. 8-10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Differs from *C. navigera* in being of much larger size, in the spots of the elytra being very much smaller and more numerous, and in the dorsal lines of the thorax being posteriorly divergent. In shape and in colour the two species offer no tangible point of difference. As in *C. navigera*, there are only two thoracic lines visible from above, although there is a lateral line on each side and a broader streak above the coxæ (yellowish in colour and extending to the abdomen); the form of the terminal abdominal segment in both sexes offers also no difference in the two species. *C. crassa* is still more closely allied to a Cayenne species, *C. lineatocollis** (Dej. Cat.), which is similar to it in size and other respects, and differs chiefly in the multitudinous grey

* *Colobothea lineatocollis* (Dej. Cat. sec. Dom. Chevrolat). Elongata, antice et postice attenuata, nigra, obscure olivaceo-grisea, sericca, griseo lineata et maculata. Caput nigrum, griseo lineatum, vertice lineis griseis duabus postice divergentibus, genis griseo plagiatis. Antennæ validæ, nigre, articulo sexto albo annulato. Thorax lineis tenuibus duabus dorsalibus subparallelis, alteris duabus lateralibus, vittaque utrinque supracoxali, griseis. Elytra postica modice attenuata, humeris parum obliquis, apicibus truncatis, angulis externis dentiformibus, supra sparse punctata maculis minutis griseis confluentibus, reliquo spatio subapicali immaculato, ipso apice albo marginato. Corpus subtus nigrum, griseo sparse tomentosum, abdomine maculato. Pedes nigri, griseo annulati. Maris segmento dorsali terminali truncato, angulis prominulis; ventrali profunde emarginato, angulis spinosis. Fœminæ segmento ultimo dorsali apice lato; ventrali profunde emarginato, angulis productis. Hab. in Cayenna.

specks of the elytra being confluent and forming irregular marbled lines. *C. Osculatii* of Guérin (Cat. des Ins. Col. recueillies par Gaetano Osculati, no. 261) appears to be another allied form similar in size and colours to *C. crassa* and *C. lineatocollis*; but the description given of the thoracic markings ("quatre fines lignes longitudinales blanches") leaves us in doubt whether there are not four lines on the upper surface, which would remove the species from the neighbourhood of the two mentioned; for, if the lateral lines are to be included, the description ought to mention six instead of four. The distinctive character of *C. crassa* is the minute and equal size, great number, and equidistant position of the grey specks of the elytra.

Common in the neighbourhood of Pará. *C. Osculatii* is probably a native of the banks of the Napo, where M. Osculati formed his collection.

32. *Colobothea ordinata*, n. sp.

C. elongata, postice attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice postice bilineato; thorace supra lineis quatuor crassiusculis vittaque lata supracoxali fulvo-cinereis; elytris maculis numerosis subquadratis fulvo-cinereis in seriebus subordinatis; thorace ante basin utrinque breviter tuberculato. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead with three slender lines, vertex with two divergent lines, and cheeks with a broad streak, tawny ashy; there is also a tawny-ashy streak behind each eye. Antennæ stout, black, sixth joint with a narrow white ring, the bases of the fourth, eighth, tenth, and eleventh joints with an ashy streak on one side (♂). Thorax slightly constricted at the base, and with a small tubercle on each side; surface black, with four rather thick tawny-ashy lines; there is also a broad tawny-ashy vitta above the coxa on each side. Elytra with prominent and rather acute shoulders, thence gradually attenuated to the apex, which latter is truncated, the external angles produced each into a longish spine; surface olivaceous black, marked with a large number of well-separated and squarish tawny-ashy spots, mostly arranged in rows, and leaving a distinct belt beyond the middle and another near the apex unspotted; apex itself edged with whitish. Body beneath ochraceous ashy. Legs greyish, varied with black.

♂. Terminal ventral segment broadly truncated, angles produced; dorsal segment obtuse, entire.

Eggs; rare.

33. *Colobothea subtessellata*, n. sp.

C. elongata, postice attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice postice bilineato, thorace lineis duabus dorsalibus crassiusculis alteraque laterali et vitta supracoxali cinereo-ochraceis; elytris maculis nu-

merosis cinereo-ochraceis in seriebus subordinatis, spatio lato apicali immaculato; thorace absque tuberculis. Long. $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀.

Head black; forehead with three slender lines, vertex with two divergent lines, and cheeks with a broad streak tawny ashy. Antennæ stout, black, sixth joint with a broad white ring, tenth joint with an ashy streak on one side (♀). Thorax not constricted at the base, broadest at its basal angles, and free from tubercles; surface black, with two moderately thick tawny lines, sides each with a similar line, not visible from above, and a broad tawny vitta above the coxa. Elytra moderately broad at the shoulders, and narrowed thence to the apex, the latter truncated, with the outer angles spinose; surface olivaceous black, marked with a large number of tawny spots, which are in some examples arranged in rows, and in others more or less confused; there is a broad immaculate space at the apex, and the apex itself is broadly margined with white. Body beneath black, thinly clothed with ashy pile, and having a broad, distinct, ochreous lateral vitta. Legs blackish, ringed with grey.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongated and tapering; dorsal plate broadly notched; ventral truncated, angles acute.

Banks of River Tapajos; rare.

34. *Colobotha octolineata*, n. sp.

C. valde elongata, postice attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica, genis utrinque lineis duabus cinereis; thorace lineis tenuibus cinereis octo, quarum quatuor dorsalibus; elytris humeris prominentibus, maculis cinereis discretis irregulariter dispersis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ –11 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead with two greyish lines, vertex with a single narrow line, and cheeks on each side with two oblique greyish lines. Antennæ black, sixth joint thickened, with a ring of dense white hairs in both sexes. Thorax marked with eight slender, greyish or tawny lines, of which four are on the upper surface and two on each side, including the supracoxal streak, which in this species is slender, like the other lines. Elytra greatly elongated; shoulders very prominent, thence gradually narrowing to the apex, the latter truncated, with outer angles spinose; surface olivaceous black, marked with a moderate number of larger and smaller spots, widely separated from each other, but very irregularly dispersed; apex edged with whitish. Body beneath black, marked with ashy or tawny streaks and spots. Legs black, ringed with tawny and grey.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment narrowed from the base; apex of both dorsal and ventral plates emarginate-truncate. Anterior tarsi very broadly dilated and fringed.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongate and tapering; apex of both dorsal and ventral plates emarginate-truncate.

Pará, also Ega, Upper Amazons; common.

35. *Colobothea contaminata*, Serville.

Colobothea contaminata, Serv. Encycl. Méth. x. p. 337.

C. valde elongata, angustata, postice vix attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica cinereo-fulva, thorace lineis quatuor, quarum externa utrinque usque ad oculum extensa et vitta supracoaxali supra genas continuata; elytris maculis cinereo-fulvis passim confluentibus, vel cinereo-fulvis nigro irregulariter maculatis, fascia lata subapicali nigra; antennis utroque sexu nigris, articulo sexto annulo incrassato albo. Segmento ultimo abdominali maris attenuato, apice emarginato; fœminæ angustato, lamina dorsali obtusa, ventrali angulis productis; maris tarsis anticis valde dilatatis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ –10 lin. ♂ ♀.

Generally distributed and common throughout the Amazons region; also found at Cayenne.

36. *Colobothea geminata*, n. sp.

C. elongata, postice vix attenuata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica, thorace lineis duabus antice et postice conjunctis; elytris maculis numerosis in lineis curvatis confluentibus fulvo-griseis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead with three tawny-grey lines, and vertex with a single line; cheeks with a tawny-ashy stripe. Antennæ black, sixth joint with a broad white ring. Thorax black, sides each with two tawny-ashy stripes joined together near the front and posterior margins, and continuous with the cheek-stripe. Elytra elongated, of very nearly the same width from base to apex in both sexes; external angle of the truncature spinose; surface blackish olivaceous, sprinkled with a large number of tawny-ashy spots, which are mostly confluent, and tend to form a pattern consisting of three irregular pale rings, on each elytron, enclosing a blackish space; apex edged with tawny whitish. Body beneath ashy, but tawny towards the sides; abdomen spotted with black. Legs ashy, ringed with black.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment short; ventral plate emarginate-truncate, angles produced; dorsal plate obtuse and notched in the middle. Anterior tarsi not dilated.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment tapering; dorsal plate notched in the middle; ventral truncate, angles not produced.

Guiana side of the Lower Amazons and banks of the Tapajos; also found at Cayenne.

37. *Colobothea concreta*, n. sp.

C. valde elongata, angustata, olivaceo-nigra, vertice linea unica, tho-

race vittis quatuor (quarum duabus externis usque ad oculos extensis) fulvo-cinereis; elytris basi thorace vix latioribus, apice truncatis, angulis externis spinosis, maculis cinereo-fulvis confluentibus dense vestitis, apice macula magna nigra. Long. 6-9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head black, forehead streaked with tawny ashy, vertex with a single line; occiput on each side with a short line continuous with the external thoracic stripe, cheeks with a transverse stripe continuous with the supracoxal vitta. Antennæ black, sixth joint with a broad white ring. Thorax black, surface with four rather thick tawny-ashy lines, sides having only the supracoxal vitta. Elytra elongated, scarcely tapering; shoulders very oblique, and not at all prominent; apex truncate, external angles spinose; surface very thickly clothed with tawny or tawny-ashy spots, mostly confluent, but leaving a broad unspotted space at the apex, the latter margined with tawny white. Body beneath ashy, sides streaked with tawny; abdomen spotted with black. Legs black, ringed with tawny and grey.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment narrowed from the base; dorsal plate deeply notched; ventral plate semicircularly emarginated, with angles much produced. Anterior tarsi widely dilated and fringed.

♀. Terminal abdominal segment elongate and much narrowed; dorsal plate very obtuse, ventral truncated, angles slightly prominent.

Pará, and banks of the Tapajos.

38. *Colobotha bilineata*, n. sp.

C. valde elongata, postice vix attenuata, nigra, vertice linea unica, thorace lineis duabus usque ad oculos extensis, griseis; elytris griseis, nigro dense maculatis, apice macula magna nigra. Long. 7-10½ lin. ♂.

Head black, forehead streaked with ashy, vertex with a single line, occiput on each side with a short line continuous with the thoracic stripe; cheeks crossed by an ashy streak continuous with the supracoxal vitta. Antennæ black, sixth joint with a broad white ring. Thorax black, surface with only two ashy stripes, each continuous to the hind margin of the eye. Elytra elongate and scarcely tapering, very little broader at the base than the thorax, but shoulders prominent and conical; apex sinuate-truncate, the sutural angles being prominent and acute, the outer angles spinose; surface grey, thickly spotted with black; some of the spots confluent, and a large spot at the apex spotless; apex itself edged with white. Body beneath thinly clothed with grey; abdomen spotted with black. Legs black, ringed with grey.

♂. Terminal abdominal segment with the ventral plate semi-circularly emarginated, angles acute; dorsal plate triangularly emarginated. Anterior tarsi dilated and fringed.

Ega and S. Paulo, Upper Amazons; rare.

39. *Colobothea lunulata*, Lucas.

Colobothea lunulata, Lucas, Voyage de Castelnau, Entomologie, p. 190, pl. 13. f. 5 (1857).

— Fryi, Pascoe, Trans. Ent. Soc. vol. i. 41 (1861).

C. elongato-elliptica, nigra; vertice, thorace et elytris albo bivittatis, vittis longe ante apicem elytrorum convergentibus et annulo albo utrinque connexis. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $9\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♂ ♀.

This very distinct and handsome species was one of the commonest of its genus at Ega, on the trunks of fallen trees in the forest. The shoulders are extremely oblique and scarcely prominent, so that the insect has the form of an elongated ellipse truncated at the elytral end. The terminal abdominal segment in the male has both the dorsal and ventral plates truncated; in the female it is elongated, and the angles of the ventral plate are produced. The anterior male tarsi are widely dilated and fringed*.

* The following species of *Colobothea* have not yet been described:—

Colobothea hebraica (Chrevrolat, MS.). Modice elongata, postice attenuata, fusco-nigra, griseo maculata. Caput nigrum, fronte griseo trilineata, occipite maculis duabus, genis vitta lata, griseis. Antennæ nigrae, articulis basi griseis. Thorax basi paulo angustatus, dorso linea abbreviata, disco utrinque maculis parvis, lateribus vitta latiuscula cinereo-griseis. Elytra apud humeros lata, deinde usque ad apices attenuata, truncaturæ angulis externis spinosis, supra fusco-nigra maculis cinereo-griseis (partim subagglomeratis) adpersa, apice haud pallide marginato. Corpus subtus griseum, lateribus cinereis, nigro maculatis. Pedes nigri, cinereo annulati. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum abdominale attenuatum; lamina dorsali apice rotundata, ventrali truncata, angulis productis. Long. 5–7 lin. ♀. Hab. in Mexico.

Colobothea fasciata. Modice elongata, postice valde attenuata, tomento brunneo fulvo-maculato vestita; elytris fascia lata nigro-velutina. Caput nigrum, fulvo-brunneo vestitum, vertice linea unica fulva. Antennæ breviores, nigrae, breviter setosæ, articulis basi griseis. Thorax fusco-niger, dorso vittis duabus fulvo-brunneis. Elytra apud humeros lata, deinde valde attenuata, apice sinuato-truncata, angulis externis longe spinosis, supra brunnea obscure fulvo maculata, pone medium fascia nigro-velutina apud dorsum dilatata, apices versus nigro liturata. Corpus subtus rufescens, medio nigricans. Pedes nigri. Maris segmentum ultimum ventrale subtumidum, apice obtuse truncatum; tarsi antici haud dilatati. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum paulo elongatum, valde attenuatum, lamina ventrali sinuato-truncata, haud spinosa. Long. 4–6. ♂ ♀. Hab. in Rio Janeiro.

Colobothea lateralis. Elongata, postice valde attenuata; corpore supra cinereo-ochraceo, rufo variegato, lateribus nigris. Caput nigrum, fronte fulvescente, vertice et maculis quatuor occipitalibus cinereis

Subtribe LAMIITÆ.

Genus TÆNIOTES, Serv.

Serville, Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. iv.

This well-known and handsome genus is the only one belonging to the typical Lamiæ found in the Amazonian forests, the allied genus *Ptychodes*, common in other parts of Tropical America, being absent from the low-lying Equatorial region. The other Tropical American representants of this subtribe, so rich in forms in the Old World (namely, *Plectodera*, *Hammoderus*, and *Deliathis*), seem to be confined to the northern portion of the zone—Central America, Mexico, and thence extending into the Southern States of North America.

1. *Tæniotes decoratus*, Castelnau.*Tæniotes decoratus*, Casteln., Animaux articulés, ii. p. 479.

T. nigro-velutinus, capite fascia utrinque infra oculos, vitta laterali alteraque coronali per thoracem et scutellum continuata, maculisque rotundis elytrorum utrinque circa 13 læte flavis; corpore subtus vitta flava laterali: maris pedibus anticis vix elongatis, tarsis haud pilosis. Long. 13 lin. ♂ ♀.

I met with this fine species only in the neighbourhood of Pará, on felled trees in broad roads through the forest. The terminal ventral segment in both sexes is broadly truncated, with a distinct spine at each angle. M. Guérin-Méneville (Icon. Règne Animal, p. 243) believes this species to be the same as the *T. subocellatus* of Olivier (Ent. no. 67. pp. 69, 89, pl. 2. f. 12 a, b), and that the latter is founded on a worn or immature individual.

2. *Tæniotes D'Orbigny*, Guérin.*Tæniotes D'Orbigny*, Guérin-Méneville, Icon. Règne Animal, p. 444.

T. nigro-velutinus, capite fascia utrinque infra oculos, vitta laterali, alteraque coronali per thoracem et scutellum continuata, vittaque elytrorum utrinque medio interrupta et maculiformi læte flavis; corpore subtus vitta flava laterali: maris pedibus anticis vix elongatis, tarsis haud pilosis. Long. 8–13 lin. ♂ ♀.

This species, originally discovered in the wooded plains of

fulvo maculatis. Antennæ griseæ, articulis apice nigris. Thorax antice angustatus, dorso cinereo-ochraceus, rufo maculatus, lateribus nigris. Elytra apud humeros lata, deinde attenuata, apice truncata, angulis externis spinosis, supra cinereo-ochracea, rufo maculata, lateribus irregulariter nigris, nigredine ramos tres dentatos in discum emittente, his rufo marginatis. Corpus subtus cinereum, medio nigrum, segmentis primo et ultimo abdominalibus nigris. Fœminæ segmentum ultimum attenuatum, lamina ventrali truncata, dorsali medio emarginata. Long. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lin. ♀. *Hab.* in Brasilia.

Bolivia by M. D'Orbigny, was common on the Upper Amazons at Ega. The yellow (partially macular) stripe of the elytra varies a little in the degree in which it is broken up into spots; but it never forms a double row of distinct round spots from base to apex, as shown in *T. decoratus*, and can scarcely be considered a local form of the same stock.

3. *Tæniotes Amazonum*, Thomson.

Tæniotes Amazonum, Thoms. Archives Entomologiques, i. p. 172.

T. niger, capite linea curvata frontali, vitta utrinque laterali, altera coronali per thoracem scutellum et elytros continuata (hic dentata) pallide flavis; thorace utrinque linea tenuissima grisea; clytris maculis parvis numerosis, quarum duabus vel tribus discoidalibus majoribus, flavis; corpore subtus vitta flava laterali: maris pedibus anticis valde elongatis, tibiis curvatis, tarsis haud pilosis. Long. 9-16 lin. ♂ ♀.

A common insect in the forest at Ega, on the Upper Amazons. It is probably a local form of *T. scalaris*, Fabr., but differs much from the description given by that author. The terminal ventral plate is formed as in *T. decoratus*.

4. *Tæniotes farinosus*, Linnæus.

Cerambyx farinosus, Linn. Syst. Nat. ii. 626. 24; Oliv. Ent. lxvii. p. 50, f. 46 a.

— *pulverulentus*, Oliv. Ent. lxvii. p. 50, f. 46 b.

T. niger, griseo vestitus; capite thoraceque lineis tenuibus tribus, elytris maculis numerosis parvis, flavo-griseis, his apice acutis; corpore subtus flavo maculato: maris pedibus anticis valde elongatis, tibiis curvatis, tarsis hirsutis. Long. 13 lin. ♂.

This species was a rare one in the Amazons region, and found only in the dry forests of the Tapajos. The spines of the terminal ventral segment are more elongated than in the other species.

Subtribe ONCIDERITÆ.

Group *Onciderinæ*.

Genus HYPSELOMUS, Perty.

Perty, Delectus Anim. Articul. Brasil. p. 95 (1830-34).

Syn. *Hypsioma*, Serv. Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. p. 38 (1835).

This genus is distinguished from its allies by its short sub-trigonal form of body, with projecting and often acute shoulders of the elytra. The claw-joint of the tarsi is not so much elongated as in *Oncideres*, or even *Clytemnestra*. It is very closely allied to the latter genus, but is distinguishable at once by the abrupt clavate form of the basal joint of the antennæ and the

curved shape of the third. The males of most species have a short, slender, curved joint at the tip of the eleventh joint of the antennæ, which is sometimes visible (but much smaller) in the female.

1. *Hypselomus basalis*, Thomson.

Hypsioma basalis, Thomson, Classif. des Cérambyc. p. 117.

H. modice elongatus, brunneus; capite, thorace et elytrorum parte antica rufescenti-ochraceis; summa fronte acute bituberculata; antennis nigris, basi rufescenti-ochraceis, articulis cæteris basi rufescentibus; elytris basi utrinque vix elevatis, nigro tuberculatis humeris, apice nigris; abdomine lateribus rufo vittatis; pedibus nigricantibus, tibiis compressis, posticis (♂) apice dilatatis. Long. 6-9 lin. ♂ ♀.

A common insect throughout the Amazons region, being found, like the rest of the species, on dead branches, closely adhering to them, and gnawing the bark and wood all round, until the bough is sometimes severed. The face and parts of the mouth are much elongated and directed a little backwards between the anterior haunches, so that when the legs are extended, grasping a branch, the jaws are in a good position to gnaw effectually. The supplementary joint of the antennæ is very conspicuous in the males of this species.

2. *Hypselomus picticornis*, n. sp.

H. suboblongus, brunneus, elytris fascia obliqua indistincta pallidiore; antennis brunneis, articulo 2^{do} toto et cæteris basi rufescentibus; elytris basi haud tuberculatis, humeris oblique conicis modice productis. Long. 7 lin. ♀.

Head brown, forehead near base of antennæ with two very small conical tubercles. Antennæ about the length of the body, setose beneath; basal joint strongly and abruptly clavate, third much bent, dark brown; second joint, basal half of third, and bases of each remaining joint pallid-reddish. Thorax scarcely uneven on the surface, uniform dingy brown. Elytra oblong trigonal; shoulders moderately prominent, and thence gradually narrowed to the apex, which is broadly rounded; surface convex; centrobasal ridges not at all prominent, and quite destitute of tubercles, the basal half of the elytra being simply punctured. Body beneath rufescent tawny, centre of abdomen black; legs brown, claw-joints of tarsi with their basal halves pale reddish.

Eggs; rare.

3. *Hypselomus Amazonicus*, Thomson.

Hypsioma Amazonica, Thomson, Classif. des Céramb. p. 119.

H. convexus, brunneus; elytris humeris conicis, subuncinatis, pone medium fascia irregulari pallidiore, deinde ad apices pallide mar-

moratis; antennis articulis basi rufescentibus: maris tibiis posticis apice valde dilatato-compressis. Long. 9 lin. ♂ ♀.

Closely allied to *H. picticornis*, but larger and darker, with the elytra behind the middle much more variegated with pale ashy brown, and the conical protuberances of the shoulders strongly curved anteriorly. The antennæ are coloured as in *H. picticornis*, the second and basal half of the third, with bases of the remaining joints being pale reddish. The underside of the body is tawny brown, with the centre of the abdomen black. The elytra are smoothly and strongly convex from base to apex, without any trace of centrobasal ridge or tubercles.

Ega, Upper Amazons.

4. *Hypselomus dimidiatus*, n. sp.

H. modice convexus, fuscus, fulvo irroratus; elytris apud medium ochraceo fasciatis, deinde usque ad apices pallide ochraceo-brunneis fusco striatis et maculatis; thorace supra quinquetuberculato, lateribus acute tuberculatis. Long. 6-7 lin. ♂ ♀.

Head dingy brown. Antennæ dull brown, base of each joint, from the third, pallid-reddish. Thorax uneven, disk on each side with two prominent tubercles, and dorsal line elevated behind into a ridge, sides each with an acute tubercle; dingy brown. Elytra with very prominent shoulders, the anterior side of the subconical projection oblique; centrobasal ridges slightly elevated, but not tuberculated; dark brown, sprinkled with fulvous; behind the middle a pale oblique belt or broad triangular spot darker in the middle, thence to the apex light brown with darker lines and spots. Body beneath tawny brown, middle of abdomen black. Legs black, apex of thighs fulvous, claw-joint red, apex black. Posterior tibiæ in the male dilated at the apex; supplementary antennal joint in the same sex very short or wanting.

Ega. Rather variable in the colour of the posterior part of the elytra, the pale belt being sometimes extended into a large triangular patch, and sometimes blended with the pale-brown shade of the apical half of the wing-cases. The species seems to be very closely allied to *H. subfasciata*, Thomson (Classif. des Céramb. p. 118).

5. *Hypselomus rodens*, n. sp.

H. oblongus, nigro-fuscus, carneo-fulvo strigatus; thorace supra haud tuberculato; elytris humeris apice truncatis, postice uncinatis, pone medium fascia obliqua pallida. Long. 6 lin. ♀.

Head dingy black, crown sprinkled with reddish tawny. Antennæ black, sprinkled with tawny; base of each joint, from the fourth, pale. Thorax convex above, and free from tubercles,

sides with an inconspicuous tubercle. Elytra oblong, shoulders prominent, but the apex of the cone largely truncated, with the posterior edge of the truncature projecting; surface coarsely punctured, blackish, streaked with reddish tawny, behind the middle tawny streaked with black, the tawny part separated from the anterior darker portion by a pale-ochreous fascia. Body beneath tawny, middle of abdomen black. Legs tawny, sprinkled with black, base of claw-joint reddish.

Pará.

[To be continued.]

XI.—*On the Occurrence of Limopsis Belcheri, Corbula sulcata, and some other recent Shells in the fossil state in Miocene Tertiary Beds near Melbourne.* By FREDERICK M'COY, Professor of Natural Science in the University of Melbourne, and Director of the Melbourne National Museum, &c.

HAVING occupied myself lately, in my capacity of Palæontologist to the Geological Survey of Victoria, with the investigation of the Tertiary fossils collected by the Survey Staff from the strata of Bird-Rock Bluff, near the mouth of Spring Creek, about fifteen miles south of Geelong, I was much struck with the geographical distribution of the very few recent species found associated with the large majority of extinct species in a rich fossil fauna unmistakeably of the Lower Miocene age. The whole facies of the fossil contents of these beds resembles closely that of the Lower Miocene beds of Doberg (near Bünde, Westphalia), Malta, and some other European beds of the same age, as well as the so-called Upper Eocene North-American beds near Vicksburg on the Mississippi; and many of the genera, as well as the great majority of the species, are extinct. Amongst the extinct genera of shells, *Aturia* amongst the *Nautili* may be mentioned as conspicuous; and amongst Fishes, *Carcharodon* may be mentioned as an abundant Upper Eocene and Miocene genus of Sharks, not more than one species of which is found in our present seas, represented by the two best-known and most widely distributed Eocene and Miocene species found abundantly in such strata in England, Germany, and other parts of continental Europe, and in North America, namely, the *Carcharodon megalodon* (Ag.), specimens of which occur in our Spring-Creek beds (though not very commonly) perfectly identical with those from Malta or England, or the supposed Eocene beds of South Carolina, or the Miocene beds of Virginia and Maryland,—and the *Carcharodon angustidens* (Ag.), which occurs abundantly in our Australian beds so perfectly identical with specimens from the Lower Miocene of Doberg near Bünde, that,